vessels.

country.

on and the fully laden vessels will a art to sea.

We wonder what the Hon. ARTHUR PUB

Democratic poll clerks and judges of election.

worst imperialistic power in the country.

Another Altgeldian, a State Senator, asserted

Democrat." How sweet it is to see brethren

Twenty-seven beeves were slaughtered to

make a Br an barbeque in Logansport, Ind .

the other day. After the feast of beef came

the feast of Democratic patriotism. Among

the apeakers were the Hon FRANK B BURKE.

candidate for Congress in the Indianapolis

district who "takes off his hat to no flag,

and the Hon EDWARD W. CARMACK, M. C.

Philippines is " murder in the sight of Gop."

to the immortal Williams Bear him:

ware. Let him take warning."

Vermont.

than hold its ow).

f Tennessee, who says that the war in the

It seems too good to be true, but the Hon

"Shall HENRY CABOT LODGE belp to pull down

rights of man? Shall be with his sophistry in-

How is Mr. Lodge going to beware of both PAINE and WILLIAMS? It is too hard a job.

The Hon, LEONIDAS LIVINGSTON, M. C., of

One of those terrible Bryanite should relent.

CANADA.

Election Likely to Give the Government a

Reduced Majority.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.-The electoral campaign

s nowin full swing, and though there is not

much probability that the Laurier Government

will be turned out, there seems to be a pret y

general feeling that it will not do much more

The arrival of Lord Strathcona, Canadian

High Commissioner in Lendon, at the mement

that the disso ut on of the P rliament took place

is regarded as highly -ignificant, the intimacy

of his relations with Mr. Joseph Chamber-

way, Canada is dofting toward the unknown.

MIDGETS TO MARRY.

Fifty-eight Pounds.

The Bride and Bridegroom-Elect Each Weigh

A midget engagement was announced in

Newark yesterday. The bride room-elect is

"Major" Albert J. Criqui of 80 South Orange

avenue and the bride is Mt . Poart Robinson of

Cheago. Each weighs fifty-eight pounds, triqu is 23 years old and his flance is 20. He is thirty-eight inches tal and she is thre inches taller. See has been in Newark for several weeks. No date has yet been set for the wed-

oth are performers in vaudaville. Miss Rob-

the mother, ida Robinson, i. a 'strong woman," weishing over two hundred rounds, and she makes a feature of smashing rocks with her fist, lifting heavy weights and breaking chains. Criqui's father is a saloon keeper, who weights 280 nounds.

Great Day for United German Singers.

The United German Singers' As ociation had

a cala day at Prospect Park. Brooklyn, vester-

day. There were 15,000 persons near the grand

The Ground of Moral Obligation.

Christopher C. Doze in the Westminster Rectew.

Just as man does not make the conditions under which he exists as a phy-load being, or the laws by

which his activity within the sphere of the material

universe is inexorably governed, but has to suit him-

self to them or allow himself to be moulded thereby.

so on attaining the stage of moral consciousness he

an august stranger, determined not what must be

but what ought to be the character of the actions

moral obligation must be regard d as existing before

the actions thus laid upon him-

who weighs 280 pounds.

sidiously undermine the foundations? Let him be-



MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DATLY, per Month DAILY, per Year ... SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month .. Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

It our triends who favor us with manuscripts for blication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Day of the Crown of Thorns.

Sixteen members of the Committee on Resolutions at the Chicago Convention of 1896 signed a protest against the free silver plank reported by the Bryanite majority. They offered to the convention a substitute resolution on the financial question, and their substitute contained these straightforward declarations:

" We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free silver coinage and a change in the existing standard of value inde pendently of the action of the other great nations, would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the estab ishment of international bimetailism to which the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed.

"It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business. diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor, merce and industry.

Until international cooperation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor.

We demand that the national credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circum-

Among the sixteen Democrats signing this sound, square and honest assertion of the principles overridden by the Bryanite majority on that committee, were DAVID B. HILL of New York, WILLIAM F. VILAS of Wisconsin, GEORGE GRAY of Delaware, LYNDE HARRISON of Connecticut, JOHN E. RUSSELL of Massachusetts and ALLAN McDermott of New Jersey.

Soon after that unavailing protest and warning, WILLIAM J. BRYAN leaped upon the platform to deliver his famous speech for the independent free coinage of silver at sixteen to one, ending with the words:

"We shall answer their demand for the gold standard by saying to them: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cr iss of gold."

We reprint the declaration of Mr. HILL and the other gold standard Democrats of the Chicago Convention of 1896 for the especial instruction of any honest man, formerly a Democrat or yet calling himself such, who may not have made up his mind to reject the advice and repudiate in 1900 the leadership of that same DAVID B. HILL, now touting for that same WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

The Silver Republican Candidate.

In turning a cold shoulder to the Silver Republicans and inviting them to defend the Declaration of Independence and shout for his new paramount issues, Mr. BRYAN is taking a big risk. Not only is he sacrificing old supporters in the hope of winning the Laodiceans of the East, but he is swapping votes for rainbows. Silver is the countersign in his many-named army. It has given the enthusiasm and the passion of his previous campaigning. It is the master spirit of almost all his speeches until within a few among Democratic Populists and Silver Republicans. It touches every man's pocket.

It stirs and interests everybody. Mr. BRYAN's mania for silver is less acute than his mania for the Presidency. He has been persuaded or has persuaded himself that the Gold Demograts can be bamboozled with Trusts and imperialism, and that there are many Republicans who are willing to follow him so long as he makes those issues protuberant and skates away from silver. So he has come to New York, and will come again, to thunder against Trusts, that is, corporations, in the greatest business State; and against imperialism, that is, expansion, in the greatest commercial State. While he is toying with imaginary issues in the fruitless hope of carrying the East, he is disheartening his trustiest followers in the West by his silence or his unfaithfulness to the one issue which made him

It used to be thought that Mr. BRYAN was sincere, an honest fanatic. The theory will as a Viceroy of Ireland or of India The only a common officeseeker, whose speeches | province. He has his separate army, his later of Albany, attended a political meetare adapted to the latitude.

The Army in the Philippines.

The city of Manila is a great army headare four headquarters.

most important; these are Gen. MacAn- Pekin began? It was thus, he reminds us, ment of Northern Luzon there are troops , century. enough to form an army corps; in Southern

in the artillery and 52,997 in the infantry. | continue; if, on the other hand, they should

and there are 19 chaplains.

gone to China, together with Light Battery F of the Fifth Artillery; so the actual strength was less than that reported.

The roster is almost a list of the officers of the army, for most of them are serving in the Philippines. The various regiments of the Regular army are not much better off for officers, however, than if they were still in the United States, though the volunteer regiments are pretty wen supplied. Of the thirty-six line officers of the Fourth Cavalry, for example, only nineteen were In the Sixth Infantry the same proportion line officers, the Twenty-fifth Regiment out of the question. had only twelve. Of course, these absent officers are eisewhere on duty, and equally, of course, their absence is due to the temporary conditions existing: the war, the doubling of the enlisted strength of the army and the creation of the volunteer army. All these facts must be considered in framing the army bill at the next session of Congress, which will be one of the most important bills ever introduced into the National Legislature, and, in spite of its importance, must be disposed of almost instantly.

Younghusband's Proposed Solution of the Chinese Problem.

The well-known explorer, Capt. Francis EDWARD YOUNGHUSBAND, probably knows more about the actual condition and the capabilities of the Celestial Empire than any other European, with the exception of | nation. Sir ROBERT HART. For that reason his and inflict treparable evils upon our nation's com- suggestion of a guarantee against a recurrence of the Boxer outrages deserves consideration, even though we are unable to accept it. The suggestion is embodied title of "A Plea for the Control of China."

the Chinese people cannot be suffered to were for some months in the Province of protecting missionaries, traders, travellers | now be unknown to the college boys. and diplomatic representatives from indignities and homicidal assaults. So far there is no dispute. It is only with regard to the method of obtaining the desired end that wide differences of opinion are dis sable, be exercised by the joint pressure of called "The Stream of Thought:" the Powers on the Central Government at Pekin; or shall each of the Powers within its own sphere of influence assure the safety

of foreigners by controlling the Viceroy of that locality? Capt. YOUNGHUSBAND contends that the latter course alone is practicable. Just now the Powers seem tolerably harmonious, and they will doubtless remain so until the negotiations opened with Prince CHING and LI HUNG CHANG have been concluded, Experience has shown, however, that the Ministers accredited to the court of Pekin cannot as a rule be trusted to act unitedly, for the reason that the interests of their

respective countries are to a large extent divergent. For example, England and France are rivals with reference to Yunnan; England and Germany have each a foothold in Shantung, while, as regards Corea and Manchuria, the interests of Japan and Russia are apparently irreconcilable. It follows that, if we are to judge of the future from the past, the theoretical exercise by the Powers of a joint control over the Central Gov ment personified in the Manchu ruler could not be easily carried out in practice. Even admitting the possibility of harmonious action hereafter at Pekin, Capt,

YOUNGHUSBAND is of the opinion that it would be wiser not to accentuate the existing central authority by endeavoring to strengthen its power over the Viceroys, but that the desired protection of foreigners can be best secured by treating with the Viceroys directly. He has been led to form this conclusion, he tells us, by his personal knowledge of the decentralized state of things in China. Outsiders do not comprehend, he says, how loosely the Celestial Empire is held together and how lightly the provinces are bound to the capital. We are reminded that, so far as the Pekin Government could give it, we have for some time possessed the right of navigating the inland waters of China. As a matter of fact, we cannot exercise the right, because the local authorities will not recognize or enforce it.

It is a mistake to imagine that a Viceroy of Canton or of Nankin is as controllable separate navy and his separate mint. If ing in North Carolina. he does not see fit to obey an order from quarters just now, as the roster of the with a flat refusal. For instance, when lurking in the provision for a Federal resertroops in the Philippines shows. In that CHANG CHI CHUNG, Viceroy of Hunan and vation, ten miles square, over which Concity to begin with, are the headquarters of Hupeh, was told during the contest between gress should exercise for all time exclusive the Division of the Philippines, at which China and Japan to send his navy to the legislation. orders issue for the government of more assistance of the Chinese fleet operating In his memoirs Elkanah Watson reports than sixty-four thousand men in some three in northern waters, he replied that his a speech which he heard a minister of the hundred garrisons. Likewise in the city vessels were safer where they were on the gospel deliver at the North Carolina meetare the headquarters of the Department | Yangtse River, and that he was not going ing against the proposed Constitution: has his headquarters there also. So there Younghusband, should not the Powers continue to deal with them directly, as they The Divisional headquarters are the have been dealing since the troubles in gradually disarmed."

The objection to Capt. YOUNGHUS- city of the land. Luzon there are only a few less. The provost BAND's proposal is that, if carried out, guard itself consisted, until one of its regi- it would involve the dismemberment of perialism, in case McKinley is reflected ments was sent on detached service to China, China, which every one of the treaty Powers and the forts are built, sallying forth and of a troop of cavalry, twelve batteries of has pledged itself not to countenance, enslaving the people-that is, the "plain" artillery and three regiments of infantry. No feudal system such as the East India people-just as ELKANAH WATSON'S North The total forces in the Philippines on July Company found in India has been known Carolina patriot predicted would be the 15 consisted of 2,422 officers and 61,740 men, in China since the third century be- case with the District of Columbia estaba total of 64,162. Among these are fourteen fore Christ; the traditions and prejulished as a fortified and walled-in centre general officers, six o...cers from the Ad | dices of the Chinese people have long been | of Federal oppression. jutant-General's department, five from the arrayed against hereditary officeholders. Inspector-General's department and two Theoretically, the centralization of the from the Judge Advocate General's; twenty- | Middle Kingdom is complete, and ever five officers and four men give an Artemus since feudalism was abolished, about 215 Lake Erie to Europe by way of the Welland Ward-like appearance to the Quarter- B. C., by Ch'in Chi Hwangti, the builder tanal, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence master's Department, while the Subsistence of the Great Wall and the Napoleon of River. Department is represented more evenly China, the existence of a deified personage by thirteen officers and thirty-three men. at the centre of the State has been regarded The Medical Department has 362 officers by the Chinese as essential to their ideal and contract surgeons and 2,386 men of the of just government and to the conservation steel region. Of course, they are in the smaller Hospital Corps; there are seven officers and of their characteristic system under which 250 men of the Engineer Corps, and three public office is the reward of success in officers and three men appear for the Ord competitive examination. Capt. Young, 45 feet with 14 feet de th of water on the sills. nance Department. The Signal Corps has | HUSBAND does not explain how, under his | Each vessel will be loaded with 1,000 tons of steel 22 officers and 387 men, and is kept busy, plan, the Viceroys would be selected. If and the met od generally suggest d for utilthey were appointed by the Pekin Govern-In the line there are 4,212 cavalry, 2,400 ment, the present state of things would for each vessel and so each will tow a whaleback

respective spheres of influence, or should undertake to make their offices hereditary, they would in either case excite vehement antagonism on the part of the Chinese people, and would have to be upheld by foreign troops and warships. That would

mean practical dismemberment When the treaty Powers pledged themselves not to countenance any further mutilation of China's territory they also promised by implication not to weaken the power of the Central Government to fulfil with the regiment. The others held higher its obligations. For the present, therefore, rank in the volunteer service, were on and until the Imperial authorities shall other detached service or on sick leave. have shown themselves unable to enforce treaty rights, Capt. Younghusband's plan of absentees existed; out of twenty-four for the solution of the Chinese problem is

No Reason for the Curiosity.

It is needless for college boys or anybody else to ask BRYAN where he stands on the 16-to-1 question, for his position as to free silver coinage is declared unequivocally in the platform on which he is running and in the plank dictated by him as an absolute requisite to his acceptance of the Kansas City nomination.

This is the plank and it could not be made more positive:

" We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896 and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system, made by the American ople for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without watting for the aid or consent of any other

That settles the question where BETAN stands on the currency and why he is now a candidate for the Presidency. He could not make clearer the explanation of his position and he does not, cannot and will in an article contributed to the October not deny that this declaration dictated number of the National Review under the by him and forced by him on the Kansas City Convention expresses his conviction All the treaty Powers are agreed that and proclaims his purpose if he is elected.

The question is answered and settled and remain entirely uncontrolled, as they lately there is no excuse for the curiosity of the college boys as to BRYAN's position on it. Chihli. They cannot be permitted to Except for his 16-to-1 proposition he would glut at will their savage antipathy to for- not have been nominated in 1896 and reeigners. Some means must be found of nominated in 1900 and his very name would

Coogler on the Stream of Thought.

Not without emotion have we received from the Hon. J. GORDON COOGLER of Coclosed. Shall the control, the necessity lumbia, S. C., "author of purely original which is acknowledged to be indispen- verse," permission to print this masterpiece

'Launch out in the stream of Thought. Pause not on its dangerous brink. Knowl dge is never gained by those Who never read or never think.

"In that stre m you'll find success Though 'neath its waters oft you sink-There is no refuge from the fate Of those who live but never think.

"Though in the chain of wealth and fortune You may not prove a golden link. Yet you can be a mighty factor For good, if you'd but only think. Many have perished on the verge

Of that pure and sparkling stream.

All because they would not think. Holding life but an idle dream." This is the high, poetical view of the necessity and power of thought, a view worthy of the imaginative range and creative genius of the Hon. J. GORDON COOGLER. Sailing, not to say steaming, on that mighty stream, he has scant patience or sympathy with the poor doddipoles who sit upon the bank, afraid to take their shoes and stockings off, afraid to wet even the lain being matter of notoriety, and his chase gold. tips of their toes in those fathomless waters. The Hon. J. GORDON COOGLER thinks; therefore he is, and therefore is he Coogler. But alas for those who never read and never think, who live but never think! They can-

not climb to the Cooglerian height or any other height. Still, it is a fact of the world of prose that a man may do very well without reading or thinking. Take Mr. BRYAN, for example. He has no time to read or think. All his waking hours are given to talk, and we dare say he murmurs in his sleep against imperialism and the Trusts. Yet in the chain of wealth and fortune he has proved a silver link. While Coogles is thinking for the few, BRYAN is spouting to the many. To BRYAN thought is impossible. Were his admirers given to it, they would cease to be his admirers.

This anecdote teaches us that Thought, which is Coogler's meat, is BRYAN's poison; and we hope that it will inspire the Columbia singer to build a bridge of rhyme over the Stream of Talk.

The Sallying Forth From the Forts. Considerably more than one hundred not wash. Mr. BRYAN of the fall of 1900 is former is practically supreme in his own years ago the estimable ELKANAH WATSON,

> The burning question at the time was that Pekin, he can set it at naught by evasion of the adoption of the proposed Constituand procrastination. Sometimes he does tion of the United States, and there was not hesitate to meet an Imperial injunction much excited discussion of the dangers

of Northern Luzon, and the headquarters of to join in Li Hung Chang's war Such "He then began to explain the object of the ten the Department of Southern Luzon as well; being the large measure of independence miles square as the contemplated seat of the Governand, to top off, the Provost-Marshal-General enjoyed by the Viceroys, why, asks Capt. ment. 'This, my friends,' said the preacher, will be walled in or fortified. Here an army of 50,000, or perhaps 100,000 men, will be finally embodied, and will sally forth and ensiate the people, who will be

There is a touch here which may be useful THUR'S; but the others are much larger that the East India Company found itself to Mr. BRYAN in his future descriptions of than their name indicates. In the Depart- constrained to act in India during the last the forts which he says the Republican party intends to build near every large

Let him picture the mercenaries of im-

Next month the Carnegle Company will send our steamers loaded with stell products from

These steamers came from England last spring, have been engaged in the Canad an discovers himself to exist in, and be conditioned by, Lake trade and are now to go home with cargoes a certain moral order which, before his appearance as from Bes-emer in the heart of our fron and class of s eamers, for the lock measurement of the enlarged St. Lawren e canals is only 270 by izing the Canadian canals for ocean traffic will be em loyed. The steel will not be half a load barge carrying 1,000 tons of other freight, in this in the nature, and therefore theomprehensible to our gage lenders. The Ninth and Fourteenth regiments have be appointed by the Powers within their instance wood pulp, and when deep water to

"THE MONEY OF THE PATHERS." reached at Montreal the pulp will be taken What the Fathers Really Thought and Said,

The only land haul will be between Bessemen to the Confusion of Bryanism. and Conneaut, 153 m les, on the company's own TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Four years ral road, which carries nothing but fron ores and ago an attempt was made to sustain by a sort their products. So the company will have its of argument the ridiculous financial theory of land haulage at cost and by all accounts it will free coinage o' silver, and the Democrats, havbuild its own ocean carriers and thus ray nothing again indorsed this policy, fraught with ing but the actual cost of transpo tation from disaster to the country, now prattle about it as Pittsburg to the Lakes, the ocean, and Europe. 'the money of the Constitution" and "the The other big steel companies will watch the money of the fathers." Fortunately I have results of this experiment with interest discovered among the papers of Frederick and, if it succeeds, it is likely to give im-Roger Sherman, the grandson and executor of perus to the projected ship canal along the Roger Sherman, a pamphlet published in the route recommended by the Deep Waterways year 1774, and preserved by the "Signer," who Commission in July last. If direct steamship indorsed his name thereon with the date of the trade between the rakes and Europe is desirable year 1776, the appendix to which is entitled at all it is not likely to be long confined to the 'R flections on Gold. Silver and Paper Passing St. Lawrence route with its numerous locks, its as Money." half-loaded stramers and the certainty that it will never be made a pathway for large ocean

Le us compare the hare-brained sophis ries of Mr. Bryan wi b these "Reflections" treasured by Roger Sherman We need not change a word to make this simple, direct, unanswerable knows where Henry Clay Sulzer stands, but analysis of the science of money apply to the GORMAN, about the only Democratic politician question to-day as it applied in the year of the who habitually wears a head, thinks of the wisdom of Mr. BRYAN in choosing that flaming Declaration of Independence. No catch word or rhetorical flourish is attempted therein. Socialist, the Hon. SUCKER ROD SAM JONES of 'The interests of the trust' could not have dic-Toledo, as his companion in his New York extated this pamphlet, nor will Mr. Bryan contend cursion. Curious way of soothing the enemy's that it was only an attempt to "justify the crime of 1873." He has called upon the past He says his present opponents are "in secret league with England;" "they have forgotten Entrancing harmonies come from the bosom of the Cook county Democracy. The Chicago Platform Democratic Club, an Altgeldian conthe Declaration of Independence;" "they seek cern, has held a meeting and declared that the to destroy the Union;" "they overrule the Con-Harrisonians are trying to defeat FRYAN; and stitution " He will doubtless listen to opinions t has decided to appoint men to watch the valued by Roger Sherman, who was on the committee that draited and who signed the Pe-We have imperialism right at home," said one tition to the King, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of confederation, and speaker, " and the Cook county machine is the

the Con-titution of the United States. The author of the pamphlet of 1774 says: "I that "Mayor Harrison is not and never was a will endeavor to show as briefly a possible that what relat s to coin is not of such a complex. abstruse nature as it is generally made; and that no more than common justice, with common sense, are required, in all regulations concerning it.

Continuing, he says: (The italics are in the original.)

Colos are pieces of metal on which an impression is stuck, which impression is understood by the Legislature to ascert in the weight, and the intrinsic value. illed a guinea, a crown, or a shilling; but the true worth of any particular piece of gold or sliver is what

such pire contains of fine or pure gold or stiver. The quantity of silver and copper mixed by way of ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Jr., the Democratic candidate for Gov rnor of Massachusetts, has alloy is fixed by the Legislature, to make a lawful prosublime moments when he is almost equal portion, and both gold and silver are brought to what is called Standard. It is for public convenience that coins were invented.

and they are no more than an universal acthe temple thus feared to the glory of Got and the cepted merchandise; for gold and silver in builion, being of equal weight, purity and fineness, must be to nor takes from their intrinsic value. If when coined a due proportion of these metals.

the one to the other, be not established, the dispropor-tion will be felt and proved; and that metal wherein the excess in the proportion is allowed will preferably Georgia, is still in the pa-s, waving his sword. be made use of, either in exportation or in manufact-Before I went to New Jersey," he says, "the

It is the current market price of gold and aliver that Republicans were claiming the State by a large nust govern the carrying it to the Mint. It is abourd majority, but the have quit making claims to think any one should send gold to be coined that there now." Probably not ten persons in should cost more than 63 17a. 1014d. an ounce, or New York knew that LEONIDAS had been in silver more than 62 perce the ounce; and as absurd New Jersey, yet he concedes that he has carried would it be to pretend that those prices only shall be the State. Jones ought to send him to the constant invariable prices. That to the lightness of the silver coin now remain-

ing in Great B itain we owe all the silver coin we now have any person with wights and scales may prove Were silver to be coined, 65 shillings out of a pound Troy weight of Standard eileer: if those 68 shillings would sell at a price that makes it worth while to melt or export them they must and will be considered and used as a merchandise, and the same will hold as to gold. Though the proportion of about 14% of oure silver to 1 of pure gold to neighboring States be now fixed, in regard to their coin, and it is submitt d such proportion should be attended to in this Kingdom, yet that proportion may be subject to alteration; for this plain reason, that should the silver mines produces quantity of that metal so as to now does, and the gold mines produce no more than now they do more sliver must be requisite to pur-

desire to serve him being equally well It matters not whether silver or gold be called Standknown. It is an open secret that he has come | and mon y: but it seems most rational that the most over charged by the London Co onial Office scarce and precious metal should be the unit of to push Imperial federation to the front as ar sundard " "

as it ca be safely made an issue, and it as be- And so long as the sea does not overflow the land, ginning to look as if the question will result in | and industry continues, so long will those metals not and commerce is as useful as they are; since the isauers or coiners of that paper are understood to have some equirgient to answer for what the paper is find its ratue."

In Great Britain the silver coin bearing a disproportion to gold more than in neighboring States, of about fire in the hundred, must, by that disproportion, become merchandise. This might be remedied without injuring the public or touching the present stand-ard, which never should be done, only by enacting that sary fre shillings should becut out of one pound weight of standard silver instead of sury-two, which are the number now ordained by law.

Continuing, the author desc ibes exactly Mr. Bryan's 47-cent dollar, and classifies him with the counterfelters of the day who cut more shillings from a pound of silver than the intrinsic v lue thereof, which was "manifest roquery" Coiners have pointed out, though at the risk of

asit ca be safely made an issue, and it is beginning to look as if the question will result in bringing on the disin egratio of both the exiting political parties. The are divided on the tariff question, Sir Charles Tupper tanding for preference and the tariff question, sir Charles Tupper tanding for preference without reaching his wholes hearied enthusiasm toward imperialism gives England reference without reaching his his his highest the time when canada would become merely a producer of raw material and a constitute of reference without reaching his menufactures in competition with the climitically more favored colonies of Australia. New Zealand and consolidated South Afria. Within the Literal party itself there is a sreat givergence of on nion on the subject as well as in the Constructive, but the differences which exist are kept out of sight for the sake of office. The lavish expenditure going on and promised keeps the voters of the party in power faithful and attracts others from the other side. The subsidizing and purchase of newspaners prevents inconvenient curicism and exposure of sea dals and corruption, not that that, however, would make much difference, for a more venal extorate than the Canadian it would be difficult offind. Everything a being done to stifle independent expression of feeling. The case of Mr. Bourssa is an example. As a result of the energetic stand he made as another the policy of the Government regarding the Boer war, he is being opposed by he Government who have put up a candidate in oprofition to him in his constituency. Government opposition is a so made to Independent expression of feeling, the distrust of the policy of Imperial federation, with its urknown consequences, which he has been falso int, that is feit all over canads, the part cans of Sir Wilfild Laurier are trying te make the elections hinge on the personal factor; and that it has to be a knowledged is their strongest point. A Liberal and to-day: "If the Construction of the profit of him, but I prefer a bad Liberal th gallows, a measure which we think would be advisable in some degree for Government to adopt. They coin and circulate shillings of such weight as to gain ten to fourteen in the hundred and upward: as out of a pound of standard silver they cut sirry eight or serenty-one shillings. That these light shillings or counters are useful though the public be so greatly imp sed on, is evident. It must be presumed that everything is put in practice by Government to detect and stop this manifest roguery. The power of the Legislature to correct the erroneous proportion of fire in the hundred is indubitable.

Mr. Bryan will pardon the allusion to the "gallows," as the ancient author was not aware of the lenity of our modern times. 1 admit that we could not now thus execute nim. though he is convicted of the 'ntent to commit the same crime.

This simple document, written in the plain. invarnished style of the age when so many monumental truths were declared and estabhed beyond controvers , stands in glowing contrast to the pretentious platitudes and confusing emanations of the demagogues of to-

be coined that cost more than £3 17s. 10%d an ounce or silver more than 62d. an ounce" (its colled value) "And as abserd would it be to pretend that those prices only shall be the constant, invariable price." This was written when "from Spain and Portugal come the greatest part of gold and silver." But to-day, when from Alaska's ley mountains, congealed in Arc lo cold through every zone to the frozen waters of the Antarctic sa, the earth and e en the waters under the earth are disgorging gold and silver beyond the dreams of our forefathers, Mr. Bryan, the efficience (in a personal to the mattern of the efficience of the proce. To Mr. Bryan, the efficience ker, it appears but an attempt to grind down and oppress the poor to fix so d as a sta durd of money, but in 1776 it "seemed most rational that the most scale and precious metal should be the unit or standard."

How strange it is that so long ago as the Decaration of Independence the "issuers or collers of "" paper were understood to have a meaquivalent to answer for what the paper was valued at, and to metal or coln could do nore than find its value." And "the stamp on either of these metals, duly princrioned, neither added to nor took from their intrinsic value." And so with a truth, Mr. Brian, strive to smother it with words, conceal in false phrases, hide it with elequent declamation, but you neither add to nor take from its intrinsic value.

Arthur Outram Sherman.

New York, Oct. 18. constant, invariable price. ' This was written stand, which was occupied by the singers, shannen's Twenty-third R g ment Band furnished the instrumental music and Arthur Classen was the conductor. At the conclusion of the concest, the singers decorated the busts of Mozart and Beethoven, which are in the flower gaiden of the park.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - See: Hunwhich he, upon and after his entry therein, would be | dreds of millions of mortgages are for money borrowed capable of performing. The conditions, therefore, of for building or construction purposes.

Where would the many thousands of workmen emman became the subject of that obligation by super- ployed on buildings be if the builders could not vening to it in a state fitted to perceive and carry out | borrow on bond and mortgage? The number of buildings undertaken by speculative builders in this This conclusion, the logic of which seems irrefraga-ble, would be sufficient to justify us in regarding the ai these builders could not undertake a solitary ultimate ground of moral obligation as transcendent | building without borrowing the money from mort-

NEW YORK, Oct. 81.

NECESSITY FOR SOUND MONEY CON-GRESSHEN.

The Outrage Against New York Committed in

the Tammany Nominations. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Where some other newspa ers seem to go on the assumption that the election of Republican Congressmen isn't of much importance THE SUN, I am glad to see, is hammering it into the minds of the voters of New York that it is of vital im-

portance to their interests. You paid Jefferson Levyn deserved compliment when you congratulated him upon his failu e of renomination. Mr. Levy, as a private citizen and an unswerving advocate of the gold standard, stands immeasurably higher in the estimation of al good citizens that Mr. Croker's nominees, who proved subservient to machine dictation and voted for the Teller resolution and against the Currency bill, in both votes coming out fairly and squarely for free silver and Bryani-m. Every one, of course, where do George B McClelian and the other Tammany Congress nominees stand on the free sliver question? Levy and Chanler were turned down because they were sound money men. Ruppert was renominated because Croker did not dare to offens the Germans, but Mcclellan was renominated because he obeyed

orders and voted for free silver.
In the excerpt from one of Mr. McClellan's speeches, published in THE SUN on Wednesday morning, he said at a time in the past: "The chief suff rers from free silver would not be the rich, but the poor. The advocates of free silver are the worst enemie the laboring c'ass has." The records show that Mr. McClellan, notwithstandi g these highsounding sentences, twice put himself on record as in favor of free si ver-once by voting for the Teller resolution and again by voting against the Currency bill. Mr. McClellan must, therefore, be judged not by what he has said, but by what he has done H s mouth seem to be against free si ver, but his vote in Congr st, which means ever thing, has always been cast in the interest of a Bryanized money sy t m.

If this free silver record means anything it means that Mr. McCiellan will vote in the future, as he has voted in the past, for a free silver legi lation which m y be desired by William Jennings Bryan. Yet it is understood that, notwithstand ng his vote, which makes The real value of coins depends not on a piece being Mr. McCiellan fairly and squarely an advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, his friends are causing to be circulated through the East Side his speech delivered May 21, 1808, in which he said:

"The advocates of free sliver are the worst enemies the laboring class has." This is the same Mr. McClellan who is stumping now for William Jennings Br an, who said not more than ten days ago at Ann Arbor, Mich., in response to a question: "The Democratio party of equal value, the one to the other: for the stamp on either of these metals, duly proportioned, neither adds at the ratio of 18 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." If just judgment is meted out to Congressman

McClellan for what he has done he will be retired from Congress at the coming election. No voter in the Twelfth Congr se district who has a dollar in the savings bank, who has a dollar invested in any sec rities, who has a dollar invesed in any business, who has a dollar coming to him for labor performed, can afford to vote for such a man. The question where George B McClellan and

the other Tammany Congressmen stand on this issue of sound money is sufficiently answered by the fact that they were nominated on an out-and-out Bryan platform. WILLIAM H. MARSDEN

NEW YORK, Oct. 2). VOTE OF THE PRESBYTERIES.

Expected to Be 2 .o 1 for Some Sort of Change in the Creed, Without Agreement on It.

To date 113 Presbyteries have expressed opinions upon the subject of a possible change in the Westminster Confession of Faith in response to a request made them by a General Assembly Committee of Inquiry. There are make it greatly abound, more in proportion than it 232 Presbyteries, but as fully 32 of these are in foreign countries or in Alaska and other parts of the world, where meetings are held but once a year, it is expected that not above 200 will be heard from.

Of the number voting, 40 have asked that the whole subject be dismissed. Of the remaining 87 to vote, the conservative leaders say they cannot expect more than 30, possibly not more than 25. The liberals say not more than 20 of the remaining 87 will vote to drop the matter, making the total 60.

The number of vote- against dropping the sub-est now that it is un is 73. Of this number, 28 want a new creed, 30 a revision of the old

subject now that it is un is 73. Of this number, 38 want a new creed, 39 a revision of the old one and 5 a supplemental statement explanators of certain misunderstood phrases of the confession. It seems likels, so leaders say that the vote will stand about 135 for a change of some sort to 65 against one. The hopes of the conservatives lie in the fact that they are united while those who seek changes seek all sorts of changes, and cannot, so the conservatives say, come to any agreement.

Aniong Presb teries asking the committee to drop the subject are Dubuque, Kansas City, Long Island. Los Angeles, Monmouth, New Brunswick, Pittsburg, Southern California, St. Louis and West Jersey.

A few strong presbyteries, such as Rochester Omaha and San Francisco, ask for a revision of the Confession, but the largest of these bodies express a wish for a new and shorter creed. Among them are Binghamton, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleyeland, Council Bluffs, Des Moines, Detroit, Elizabeth, Indianapolis, Iowa City, St. Paul, Syracuse, Troy and Washington, Among the latter will be, it is predicted, the Presbytery of New York, which will meet on Nov. 12.

If there are no surprises in the present voting, the Presbyteries will stand two to one in favor of some change.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your

editorial in a recent issue on "Wireless Telegraphy" was timely. You say that about twenty years ago many owners of gas stocks par ad with their property at a great sacriff e because o' the fear that the electric light would dispense with the need of gas works. It is not so long ago that there was a decided drop in the price of submarine cable stocks due to the fear that wireless telegraphy would dispense with the need of such cables. In the writer's opinion there was less reason for alarm in the last case than in the first. There is, of course, to been considerally improved and simplified it will find a number of fields of usefulness, but such fields will only by where the employment such fields will only be where the employment of a communicating wire is not feasible or advisable. The substitution of the four-fot evinder for the one hundred and fifty fot vertical will be a long sten in the direction of simplicity. The writer can say from experience that to maintain the a paratus of a wireless the egraph sylvem in successful corration requires a considerable digres of experiness, and for the transmission of signals, even when code signaling is recorted to, a fail amount of italfor the transmission of signals, even when code signalling is reserved to, a fat amount of intelligence. To obtain the greatest degice of usefulness from this system when employed to prevent collisions at sea, in receiving news rom discressed we sels, & (which are ropularly supposed to be the functions for which this system is especially adapted), it would be mithat every vessel sailing the main should be equipped with the appuratus, and, granting that this should be done, it is still a question whether the skill and intelligence requisite for its proper operation would be at all times available on all kinds of craft. But assuming heavest to a stain the widest success in this and a allogous directions, its success which not conflict commercially with the extrinmethods of electrically transmitting inelligence.

New York, Oct. 20. NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

Thirty-Three States Represented at Bryn Mawr | there he said: There are at present represented in Bryn-

Mawr College thirty-three States and four foreign countries. In the entering clas thi year, which numbers 100, nineteen of the United States have a share as wall as Turkey and States have a share as well as Turkey and Japan. Pennsylvania naturally contributes the the largest number, forty-nine. The forty-one graduate students furni h representatives from six other States. a well as from Can da and England. The religious denomination most largely represente is, as a upl, the Elisconation, thirty-nine of the 100 freshmen belonging to that church. The Pra-by erions are next in strength with twenty-nine adherents, and ten other denominations are represented.

Christian Sinner and Spank Quick TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Christian

Sinner is the Postmaster at Oriental, Nev., and Spank Quick is an applicant for the same job at a small office in Alabama. Do they not deserve seats in the front row?

KENTUCKY'S WRY GUN GEAR.

Capt. Chester Says It Can Be Adjusted in a Few Days-Turrets All Right.

The battleship Kentucky, which, having started for China on Saturday afternoon put back on Saturday evening, on account of a kink in her gun mounts, remained yesterday at Tompkinsville. Capt. Chester said yesterday afternoon that she had returned merely because the tests made in accordance with the navy regulations did not show everything to be absolutely in smooth working order, and that while he might have continued the voyage as readily as not, and would have done so had the Kentucky been bound on a shorter voyage. he determined to return so that all adjustments of machinery might be made complete before the long sail was begun He said that he could not talk of the details of the tests, as all that

not talk of the details of the tests, as all that was comprised in his report to Washington. His return, however, would not surprise the Department, as it was not expected that he would go until all the regulation tests had been completed with.

When he learned that reports had been circulated that the difficulties with the Kentucky were connected with her superposed turrets. Capt. Chester said that he wished to deny them, as the superposed turrets of the ship were in no way affected, and his return had nothing to do with them. The adjustments needed could be made at Tompkinsville, he thought, and he hoped that they might be completed within two or three days. They involved nothing more than might happen to any ship carrying 13-inch guns.

The navy regulations require that a ship shall proceed only when everything is in absorbute readiness, and that before going all the crew shall be tried at their stations. These can be complied with in a satisfactory way, as is clear, in so far as the guns and their mountings are concerned, only when service charges are fired from the guns, which cannot be done in port where "shop tests" are made. The best information obtainable yesterday was to the effect that, as THE SUN said yesterday was to the effect that, as THE SUN said yesterday was to the effect that, as THE SUN said yesterday was to the effect that, as THE SUN said yesterday was to the effect that, as THE SUN said yesterday was to the effect that, as THE SUN said yesterday was to the effect that, as THE SUN said yesterday was to the effect that in taking up the recoil and depositing the guns in their places; and that on this account Capt. Cheater had come back, preferring to have everything exactly right before setting out for so distant a station as China. fore setting out for so distant a station as

DR. JENKINS SAW PLAGUE CASES And Brought Some Serum From Glasgow, but Didn't Try It on Himself.

Dr. William T. Jenkins of the Board of Healt arrived from Liverpool aboard the Cunard steamship Umbria on Saturday evening in time to register at Staten Island so that he may cast his vote for the candidates of 1.1 brother-in-law, Richard Croker. One of the objects of Dr. Jenkins's trip abroad was to investigate the plague in Scotland. He went into the plague hospital at Glasgow and saw eighteen patients, most of whom were convalescent. The Scotch doctor who accompanied Dr. Jenkins suggested that the Yankee physician should use some of the serum that physician should use some of the serum that
the Scotch doctor himself had used before
exposing himself to the disease. Dr. Jenkins
said he preferred to consider himself an inmune rather than be so sick as the Scotch
doctor appeared to be after being inoculated
Dr. Jenkins is inclined to favor the use of
serum as a preventive and cure for the plague
He obtained from the Scotch doctors twelve
bottles of Haffkine serum, nine of which he
sent to Dr. Doty, Health Officer at this port
He kept the other three himself, thinking
that it might be a good thing to use some of
the stuff in case he developed any symptoms
of the disease on the voyage to New York
There is no quaranthe system in ports of of the disease on the voyage to New York.

There is no quarantine system in ports of
the British Islands such as there is in the port
of New York. The English, the doctor said,
had taught us not to be frightened; but they
might, nevertheless, profit by certain features
of our own system which enforce cleanliness
tenth century methods. Our cugarantine law-

enth century methods. Our quarantine law octor said that our own tenements, had as ome of their night be, were in better sanitary ondition than many of the tenements on the other side of the sca Other side of the sca The probability of the plague coming to New York, he thought, was remote. Under the methods employed at Quarantine and by the Health Department the disease would not find a foothold in this city.

BRYAN NOT A DEMOCRAT,

So Says Charles H. Page, Who Served in Congress With Him. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20 .- Ex-Congress man Charles H. Page, a Democrat, says: "What choice have I except McKinley? There are

candidates besides McKinley, but I guess I wont have to look far. "Bryan-I know Bryan. That's why I went vote for him. I am just as good a Democrat as I ever was, but Bryan is no Democrat. 1

was with him in Congress. I knew him there and I watched then all the Populistic tricks lieve in denouncing the Supreme Court because I b lieve in uphel by the Supreme Court. There is no longer a place in the Democratic party for men who think as I do. Men like Hill. party for men who think as I do. Men like IIII.

who are good Democrats, are letting things
go along and helping this man in his course
to get rid of him. They think—they know, in
fact—that the only way he can be got rid of
is to have him besten thoroughly.

"That's what I think of Bryan. I am still a
Democrat, understand."

From the London Tit-Bits. "The meanest man I ever knew," said the tore passenger, "was a fellow who got a football and painted it to look like a watermelon. Then during the summer months he kept it con spicuously displayed in his back yard and

spicuously displayed in his back yard and amused himself setting a savage buildog on hungry people who happened to take a fancy to the bogu-melon."

"He certainly had his mean points," said the tall passenger, but I know a fellow who could give him a discount and then beat him at his own game. I was in a restaurant once where this fellow was getting his dinner. After he had finished he called the waiter who had served him and asked:

"How much do you get for a tip, as a rule?"
"The waiter's eres soarkled; he rubbed his hands together and replied:

"Woll, sir, we generally get at least sixpence, but sometimes nice, genteel, prosperous-looking gents like you gives us a bob.
"Then what did this fellow do but put on his hat and say:

hat and say: "Thunks. I merely wanted to know how much I was going to save by not giving you

Love as a Cure for Baldness From the Philadelphia Record A young man who has lived for thirty years in the vicinity of Manayunk is looking forward eagerly to two important events in his tion that when wireless telegraphy shall have life-his marriage and his first hair-out. He lost all his hair at a very early age. In fact lost all his hair at a very early age. In fact, it is said that he has never had any from infancy. However that may be, he has always worn a wig, and his sensitiveness on this point has prevented him from associating very much with the fair sex. Some time ago he met at oung woman, and for the first time in his life he fell in love. Still he despaired of winning her because of his ph sical defect.

A short time after the tender passion first asserted itself he was surprited one morning to observe that in washing his head a little down appeared on the skin. This continued to grow, until now he has quite a nice head of hair. He used no nostruns, and local physicians attribute the growth of hair to the increased flow of blood to the head under the stimulation of the emotions of love. The marriage is not far distant.

The Warning of Lawton Again Repeated.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18,-Capt J. V. Book miller of the Ninth Regiment, U.S. A . arrived at his home here this evening from California. He was wounded at the siege of Tient-in, and returned on a three months' furlough after receiving promotion from a Lieutenancy to a Captaincy. He spent a year in the Philippine Islands. Relative to the situation

The present attacks on the American troops by the Filipinos are undoubtedly inspired by America whom the Flitpin is call their friends at home. I am thoroughly co-vinced that as soon as the election of William McKinley is learned by the Filipinos the con certed attacks on the American troops will cease, for they will see that the same firm hand which formally directed them is still guiding them. They firmly be lieve that if Bryan is elected the American troops will be withdrawn. The best citizens and a majority of the citizens among the Filipinos don't want the troops withdrawn. They want law and order. They want a strong, protecting government, and are satisfied with the United States. But these citizens are intin

dated by the agitators and by the military men-Gold on La Bretagne.

Aboard the French liner La Bretagne, which arrived yesterd by from Havre, were 3,481,843 france in gold, about five-sixths of which are consigned to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the rest to the National City Bank.